

Supporting Information

Internal charge transfer dependent solvent effect in V-shaped azacyanines

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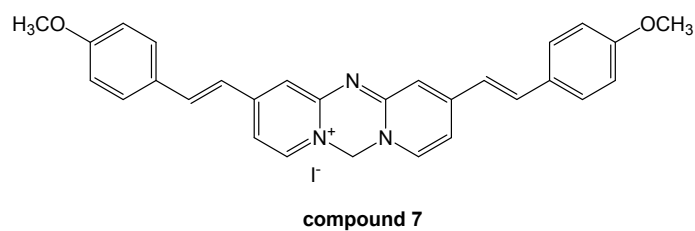
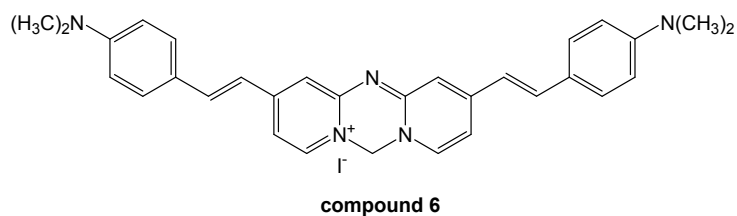
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- S2. General information
- S2. Spectroscopic data
- S6. NMR spectra

S1

General information

All calculations were done with aid of the Gaussian 09 package.¹ Our intention was to make a direct comparison of calculated/observed properties of compounds **4** and **5** with properties of previously published bis(styryl)azacyanines.^{ref. 23 main text} Hence, for use of this SI, we decided to give separate numbers to previously described compounds, as it is listed below:



Spectroscopic data

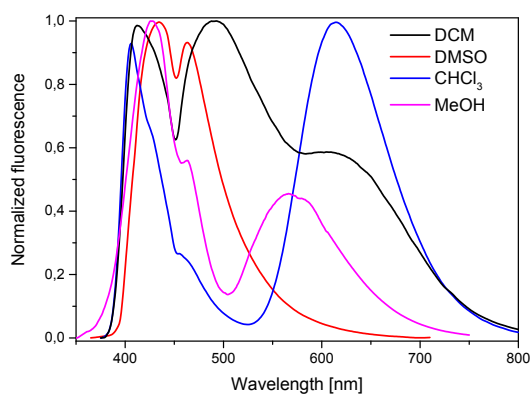


Fig. S1. Normalized fluorescence emission spectra for **4** in all studied solvents (λ_{ex} =350 nm).

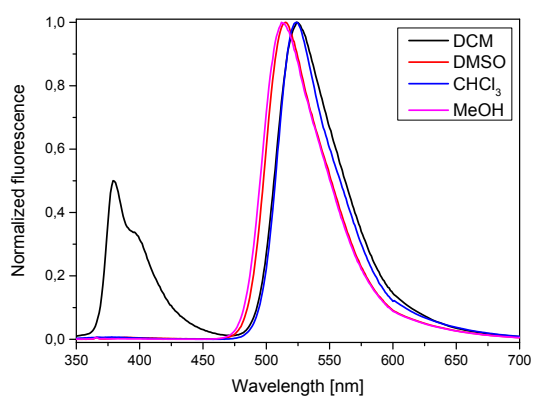


Fig. S2. Normalized fluorescence emission spectra for **5** in all studied solvents ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=330$ nm).

Table S1. Optimized ground-state geometry (DFT B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)) of azacyanines **4** and **5** in comparison with previously published bis-styrylazacyanines **6** and **7** (see General information).

Compd		Compd	
4		6	
5		7	

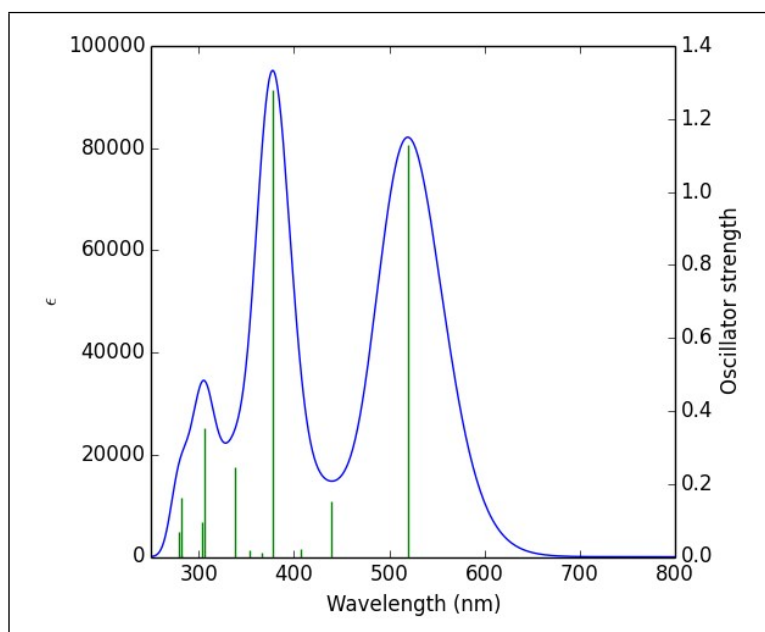
Table S2. $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ transition energies (λ_{abs}) and oscillator strengths (f) calculated for azacyanines **4-7** in different solvents. δq represents charge transferred from D groups to A in $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ transition (see Table 3, main text of the manuscript). $\Delta S_1 T_n$ represents the energy gap between the S_1 state and closest lower lying triplet state T_n .

Compd. (solvent)	$\delta q(A)$	λ_{abs} (nm)	oscillator strength	$\Delta S_1 T_n$ (cm ⁻¹)
4 (isolated)	-0.346	712.2	0.458	
4 (heptane)	-0.410	667.6	0.647	
4 (CH ₂ Cl ₂)	-0.464	610.9	0.955	4 (n=2)
4 (DMSO)	-0.461	598.6	1.036	104 (n=2)
5 (isolated)	-0.329	569.2	0.582	
5 (CH ₂ Cl ₂)	-0.311	519.6	1.130	734 (n=2)
5 (DMSO)	-0.306	514.1	1.206	690 (n=2)
6 (DMSO)	-0.252	593.4	2.567	2566 (n=2)
7 (DMSO)	-0.195	514.5	2.447	549 (n=3)

Table S3. $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ transition energies (λ_{flu}) and oscillator strengths (f) calculated for compounds **4** and **5** in different solvents. The estimation of Stokes shift is based on the results given in Table 2 and 3. k_r represents estimated rate constant of radiative decay.

Compd. (solvent)	λ_{em} (nm)	oscillator strength	Stokes shift (cm ⁻¹)	k_r (s ⁻¹)
4 (Heptane)*	766.1	0.568	1925	$6.45 \cdot 10^7$
	875.0	0.001	3549	$8.71 \cdot 10^4$
4 (CH ₂ Cl ₂)	694.2	0.933	1964	$1.28 \cdot 10^8$
4 (DMSO)	681.0	1.034	2021	$1.49 \cdot 10^8$
5 (CH ₂ Cl ₂)	567.0	1.290	1608	$2.67 \cdot 10^8$

S4



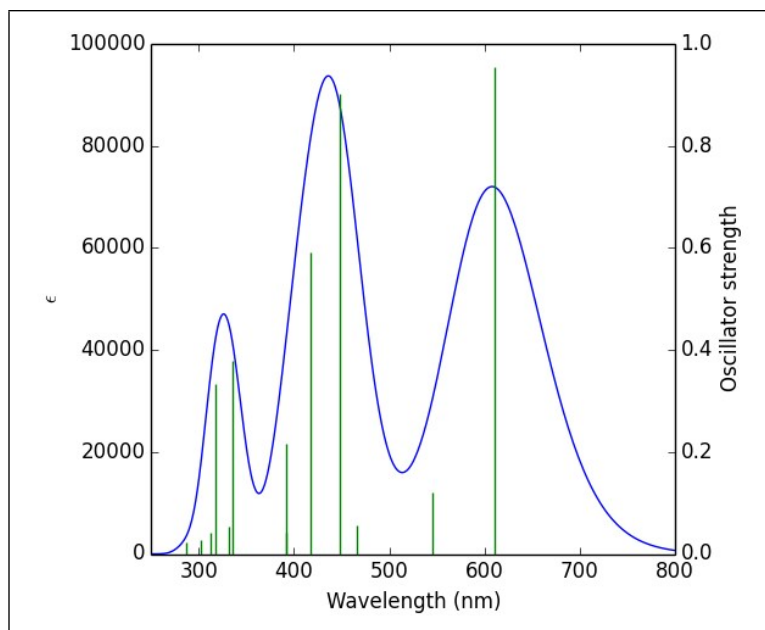
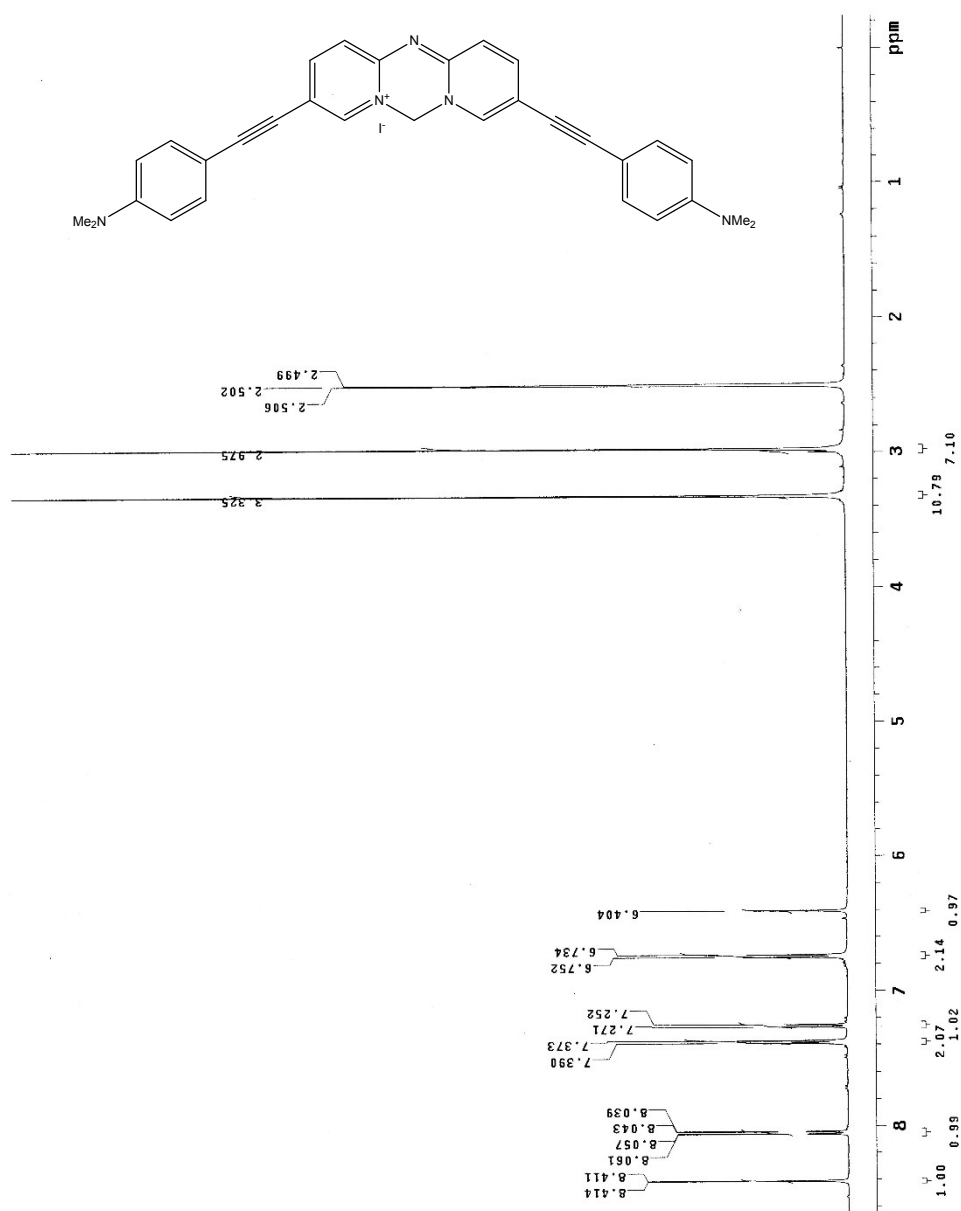
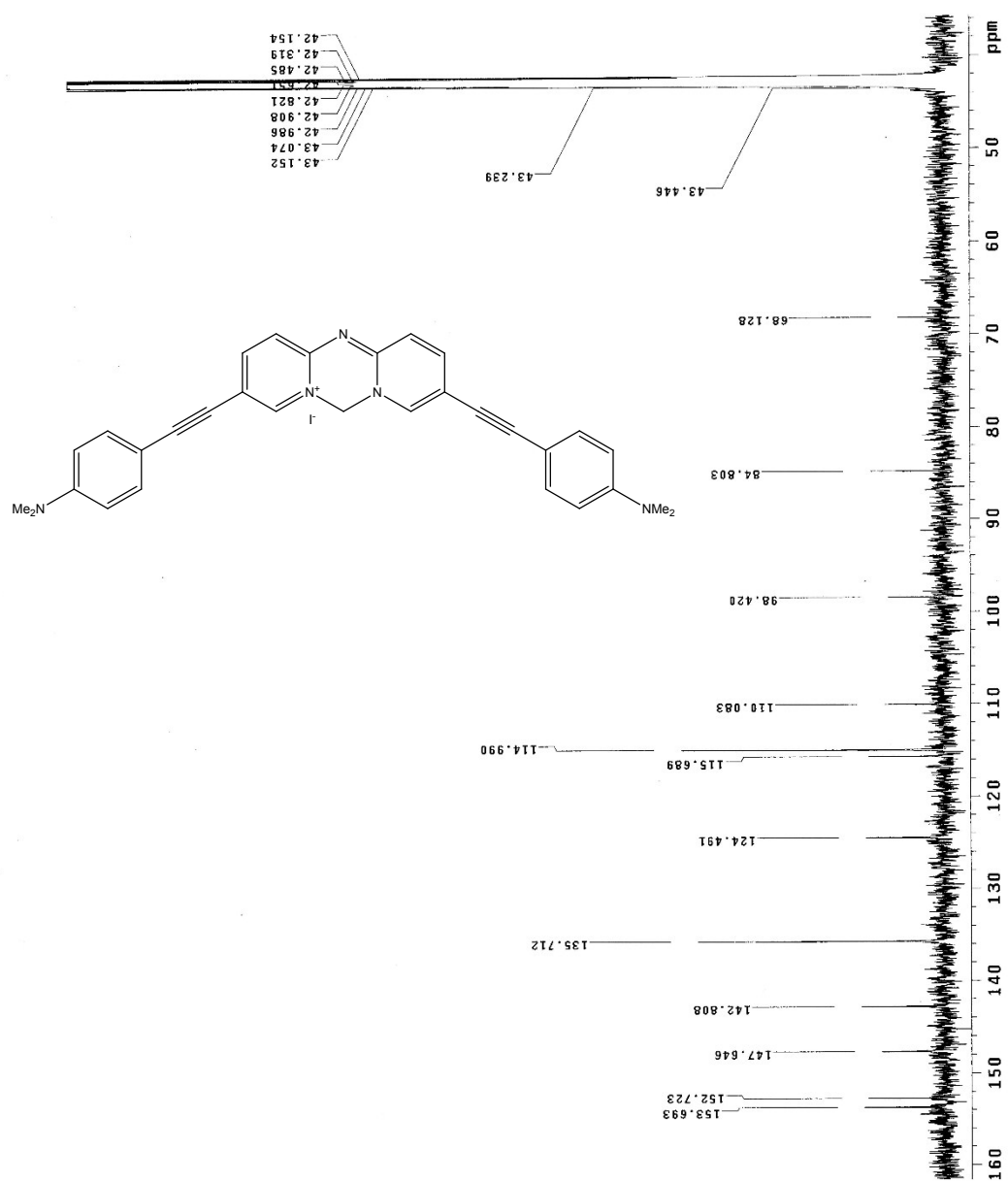
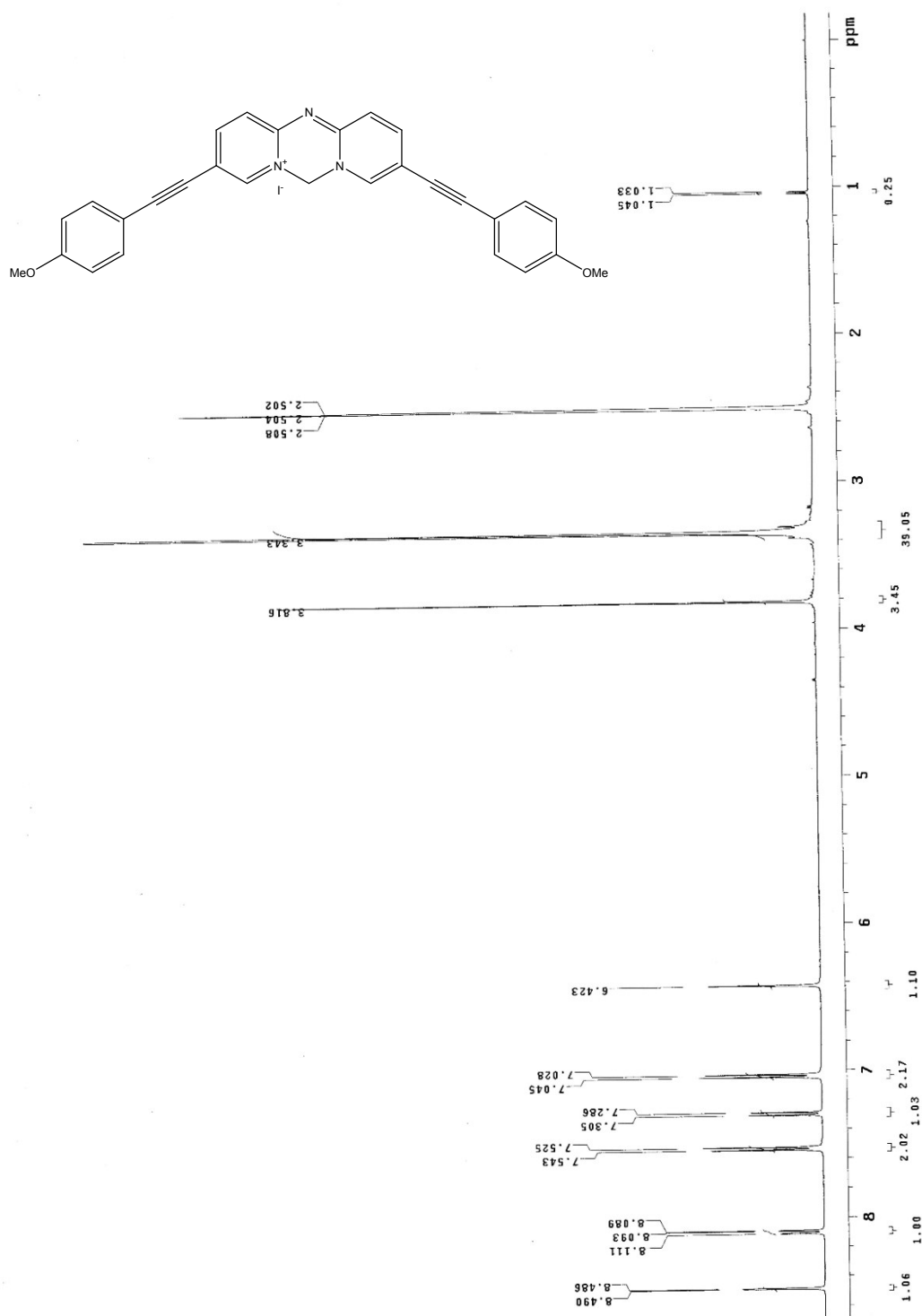
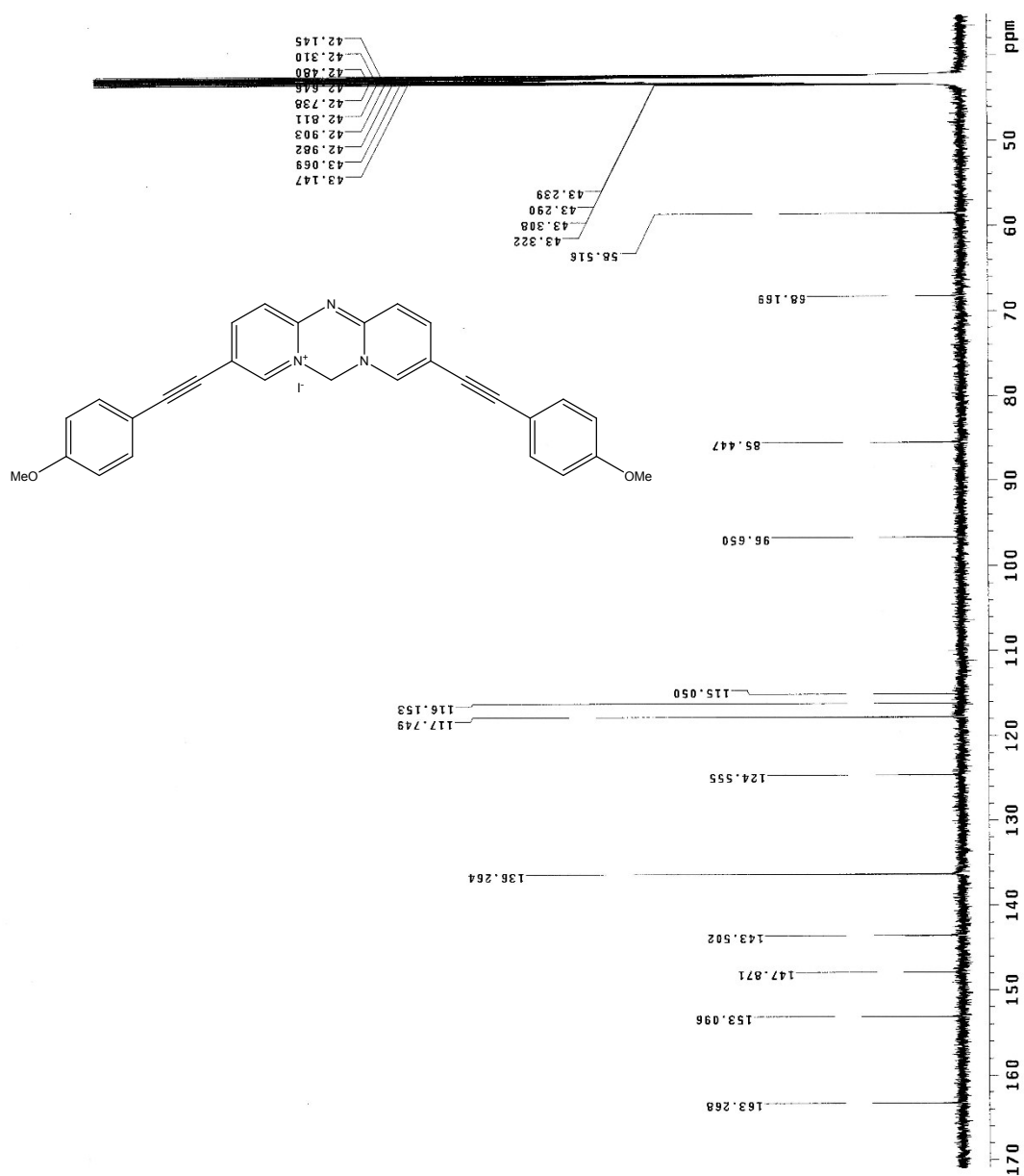


Fig. S3. Simulation (with use of GaussSum 3.0²) of the absorption spectra of **5** (top) and **4** (bottom) in CH₂Cl₂.









References:

- 1 Gaussian 09, Revision B.01, Frisch, M.J.; Trucks, G.W.; Schlegel, H.B.; Scuseria, G.E.; Robb, M.A.; Cheeseman, J.R.; Scalmani, G.; Barone, V.; Mennucci, B.; Petersson, G.A.; Nakatsuji, H.; Caricato, M.; Li, X.; Hratchian, H.P.; Izmaylov, A.F.; Bloino, J.; Zheng, G.; Sonnenberg, J.L.; Hada, M.; Ehara, M.; Toyota, K.; Fukuda, R.; Hasegawa, J.; Ishida, M.; Nakajima, T.; Honda, Y.; Kitao, O.; Nakai, H.; Vreven, T.; Montgomery Jr., J.A.; Peralta, J.E.; Ogliaro, F.; Bearpark, M.; Heyd, J.J.; Brothers, E.; Kudin, K.N.; Staroverov, V.N.; Keith, T.; Kobayashi, R.; Normand, J.; Raghavachari, K.; Rendell, A.; Burant, J.C.; Iyengar, S.S.; Tomasi, J.; Cossi, M.; Rega, N.; Millam, J.M.; Klene, M.; Knox, J.E.; Cross, J.B.; Bakken, V.; Adamo, C.; Jaramillo, J.; Gomperts, R.; Stratmann, R.E.; Yazyev, O.; Austin, A.J.; Cammi, R.; Pomelli, C.; Ochterski, J.W.; Martin, R.L.; Morokuma, K.; Zakrzewski, V.G.; Voth, G.A.; Salvador, P.; Dannenberg, J.J.; Dapprich, S.; Daniels, A.D.; Farkas, O.; Foresman, J.B.; Ortiz, J.V.; Cioslowski, J.; Fox, D.J.; Gaussian Inc., Wallingford CT, **2010**.
- 2 N. M. O'Boyle, A. L. Tenderholt and K. M. Langner. *J. Comp. Chem.*, 2008, **29**, 839-845.